

III. REMARKS

1. Claims 1-25 remain in the application. Claims 1, 11, and 21 have been amended.

Support for the amendments can be found on several places in the original application. For example, page 13, line 32 through page 14, line 24 state the following:

On the other hand, because it is known that the wireless communication device MS moved from the coverage area of one base station BS to the coverage area of a second base station BS', it is possible to use at this stage for example some other positioning data calculated on the basis of these two base stations, preferably the midpoint between these two base stations BS, BS', as the default position of the wireless communication device MS. In this case, it is very probable that in connection with a handover the wireless communication device MS is positioned closer to this midpoint than to either of the base stations BS, BS'. In this manner it is possible in some situations to faster achieve the wished positioning precision in the positioning receiver MS.

In some mobile communication systems, such as systems based on the CDMA, the wireless communication device MS can simultaneously communicate with more than one base station. Thus, as the default position of the wireless communication device MS can be used for example the positioning data calculated according to the position of those base stations that communicate simultaneously with the wireless communication device MS. For example, if three base stations are used in the communication, e.g. the geometric midpoint, which can be used as the default position, is calculated on the basis of the positioning data of these three base stations. It is obvious that the motion data of the wireless communication device MS can also be used in the definition of the default position, that is, in accordance with the previously performed positionings the direction of movement of the wireless communication device MS is estimated and, on the basis of this, attempt is made to select the base station positioned close to the direction of movement of the wireless communication device MS, e.g. the wireless communication device is moving towards one of these base stations. (emphasis added)

Further, the end of page 19 states:

When a plurality of wireless communication devices having a positioning receiver perform positioning within the coverage area of a base station and transmit the information on their position to the data base server it is

thus possible, on the basis of a set of data, to calculate e.g. a mean value, a geometric center or the like, which is sent as the reference point to the wireless communication device MS. (emphasis added)

2. Claims 1, 11, and 21 have been amended to overcome the 35 USC 112, first and second paragraph rejections.
3. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-25 are patentable over the combination of Bloebaum et al. (US 6,433,735, "Bloebaum") and Krasner (US 6,133,874) and any one of Freeny (US 4,112,421, "Freeny '421"), Freeny (US 4,209,787, "Freeny '787") or Konneker (US 4,864,313) under 35 USC 103(a).

The combination of Bloebaum, Krasner, and any one of Freeny '421, Freeny '787, or Konneker fails to disclose or suggest averaging the transmitted position data about the more than one reference points located in the vicinity of the wireless communication device to calculate a default position of the wireless communication device, as essentially recited by claims 1, 11, and 21.

The Bloebaum and Krasner references were presented in previous Office Actions. Bloebaum and Krasner disclose the use of cell identity as a default position of the wireless communication device. However, neither Bloebaum nor Krasner disclose or suggest averaging the transmitted position data about the more than one reference points located in the vicinity of the wireless communication device to calculate a default position of the wireless communication device.

Freeny '421 discloses an automatic vehicle monitoring method and apparatus including a plurality of signpost units. Each signpost unit is located in accordance with a predetermined unique signpost configuration, wherein the location of each signpost is known. A vehicle includes a receiver for receiving signals transmitted by signposts and a transmitter for transmitting data to a base station. Each signpost comprises a unique signpost code which the signpost transmits. The vehicle receives signals from one or more signposts. In a near-field one signal is stronger than a threshold wherein that signpost location is used as a default location of the vehicle. In a far-field the vehicle may receive signals from two (or more) signposts but signal strengths are less than the

threshold. The vehicle (or the base station) can then determine that the vehicle is located in the far-field of both signposts i.e. the location is in an overlapping area of far-fields of the signposts in question. Freeny '421 does not disclose or suggest averaging the transmitted position data about the more than one reference points to calculate a default position of the wireless communication device.

Freeny '787 discloses a method for monitoring the location of monitored objects within a monitored area. The monitored area is equipped with signposts at intersections of first and second coordinate grid lines. Each signpost unit transmits a signpost code comprising information on the first and second coordinate grid lines. Each signpost unit is positioned within the monitored area such that a portion of the far-field region of each signpost unit overlaps a portion of a near-field region of at least one other signpost unit, thus forming a transition area, and such that a portion of the far-field region of each signpost unit overlaps a portion of the far-field region of at least one other signpost unit thus forming an overlapping area. Therefore, the vehicle unit can use the signpost codes and signal strength measurements to determine whether the vehicle is near a signpost, in the transition area, or in the overlapping area. There is no disclosure or suggestion in Freeny '787 related to averaging the transmitted position data about the more than one reference points located in the vicinity of the wireless communication device to calculate a default position of the wireless communication device.

Konneker discloses a system and a method of locating mobile objects in a monitored area. The monitored area is divided into subareas. The system comprises a plurality of signposts each transmitting a unique code. Many signposts are positioned in each subarea. Each signpost transmit a vote signal having encoded therein a subarea code identifying the subarea the signpost is positioned in. The mobile object receives vote signals and detects the subarea codes encoded therein. The location of the mobile object is determined to be the one of these subareas having a maximum count of signposts that are positioned in that subarea and that are in range of the mobile object. In other words, the mobile object can receive signals from signposts which are positioned to different subareas. Therefore, the mobile object compares the number of each received subarea code and selects that subarea code which occurs in the majority


of the received subarea codes. However, Konneker fails to disclose or suggest averaging the transmitted position data about the more than one reference points to calculate a default position of the wireless communication device.

Therefore, independent claims 1, 11, and 21 and dependent claims 2-10, 12-20, and 22-25 are patentable over the combination of Bloebaum, Kranser, and any one of Freeny '421, Freeny '787, or Konneker.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

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Respectfully submitted,


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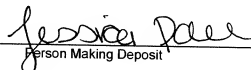
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